

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

Standard Office Building
Decatur 12, Illinois

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Ad 4 Doi

March 30, 1945

Dear Committeeman:

Will the time ever come when we can say to you -- "The food situation is so well in hand, you may rest on your oars". The most important work in the year ahead is to encourage farmers to carry out AAA soil-building practices"?

That time MAY come. But it isn't here yet.

We're working on the principle that it's better to have too much -- a principle that seems to be working out well, not only from a food production standpoint, but from a military point of view.

The job ahead in 1945 is the same driving job you've had for several years--asking farmers to meet high production goals and pointing out to them the various aids offered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration in so doing; informing them specifically about AAA programs that help farmers produce.

It isn't easy to go back again with the same story. A story that spells hard work and long hours for the men to whom you tell it. But there is one point in our favor. We're asking farmers to do what they like best to do--produce. Produce bumper crops, if that is possible.

The enclosed booklet gives background information on 1945 production goals for some vital commodities. We hope that this information will be helpful to you in explaining the 1945 program.

There isn't any of us who doesn't "know there's a war on." You have already demonstrated your knowledge of what you must do by your splendid work. Without further ado, we send you off to the task ahead, wishing you Godspeed on your way, assisting farmers in your neighborhood to meet 1945 food production goals.

Very truly yours,

John F. Bicket

John F. Bicket
Acting Chairman
Illinois AAA Committee

Enclosure

11-12-45
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AAA

REACHES ALL FARMERS

278,703 FARMS
ILLINOIS

4500 COMMUNITY COMM. MEN

1500 TOWNSHIPS

297 CO. COMM. MEN

99 CO. ASS'NS.

8 FIELDMEN

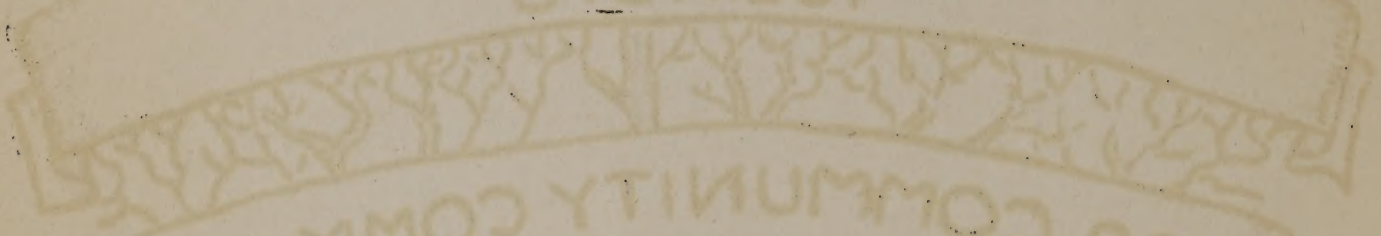
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STATE COMMITTEEMEN

AAA

REACHES ALL FARMERS

578,703 FARMS
ILLINOIS



4500 COMMUNITY COMM. MEN

1500 TOWNSHIPS

597 CO. COMM. MEN

99 CO. ASSNS

8 FIELDMEN

3

STATE COMMITTEEMEN



"No let-up in '45!"

Responding patriotically to this appeal, American farmers are aiming for another year of all-out production.

In quiet farm homes and in buzzing community halls, the working men and women of U. S. agriculture are studying crop and livestock needs of the Nation and deciding how best they can meet them.

In making their plans, they turn for guidance to a carefully developed list of production goals, drawn up by local farm representatives and the War Food Administration. These goals, balancing estimated needs against production capacity, call for approximately 9 million acres more of cropland than in 1944 and about the same livestock production.

They know that requirements are high for food, fiber, and vegetable oils from U. S. farms in 1945. First and above all, there will be need for tremendous amounts of farm products until some time after Germany and Japan are vanquished. Not a single life must be endangered on the fighting fronts because of "too little" from American farms.

Civilian requirements also continue large, a fact emphasized by the recent restoration of many foods to ration lists. Even though the folks at home generally are eating better than they did before the war, they would buy still more of many foods if extra supplies were available.

Finally, some of our 1945 farm production will be needed to feed liberated peoples and to help rebuild war-ravaged countries. Lack of food could upset the best of peace plans.

In planning all-out production for 1945, farmers can proceed with this important assurance--fair returns for the results of their labor. Congress has directed that the prices of specified farm commodities, covering more than two-thirds of the country's total farm production, be maintained at 90 percent of parity or better during the war and for 2 years afterwards.

The 1945 goals involve some shifts in the pattern of production to meet changing needs. These goals will challenge the resourcefulness and strength of farm people perhaps more than in 1944. Agriculture's labor forces, which produced one-third more with 10 percent less manpower in 1944 compared with before the war, is being reduced further to meet the needs of the armed forces. Prospects for getting additional machinery to replace this lost manpower are uncertain since the military forces also need more machines.

Biggest uncertainty of all is the weather. There is no assurance that the good growing conditions of recent years which are credited as responsible for about one-third of our increased wartime production will prevail through 1945.

Despite all obstacles, farmers and their families are again rolling up their sleeves, planning to deliver. Their confidence is born of their experience in breaking the previous year's total production record for the past 6 years, with 1944 output rising a full one-third above the pre-war average.

Their goal for 1945 is 364 million acres of crops -- 300 million acres of cultivated crops -- about 4 million acres more than in 1944. Livestock goals call for increases in milk, cattle slaughtered, and spring pigs farrowed; and to maintain hen numbers.

"No let-up in '45!" on the farm front.

* * *

Facts About Farm Production

***U. S. civilians are eating about 9 percent more food per capita than before the war -- and some of our heaviest eaters are in uniform.

***If exceptionally favorable growing conditions continue in 1945 and military and export purchases should fall off, this country could again build up reserve supplies which have been depleted during the war.

***It takes all the food 43 acres can produce in a year to feed the men building one tank; all the food 42,000 acres can produce in a year to feed the men turning out one battleship.

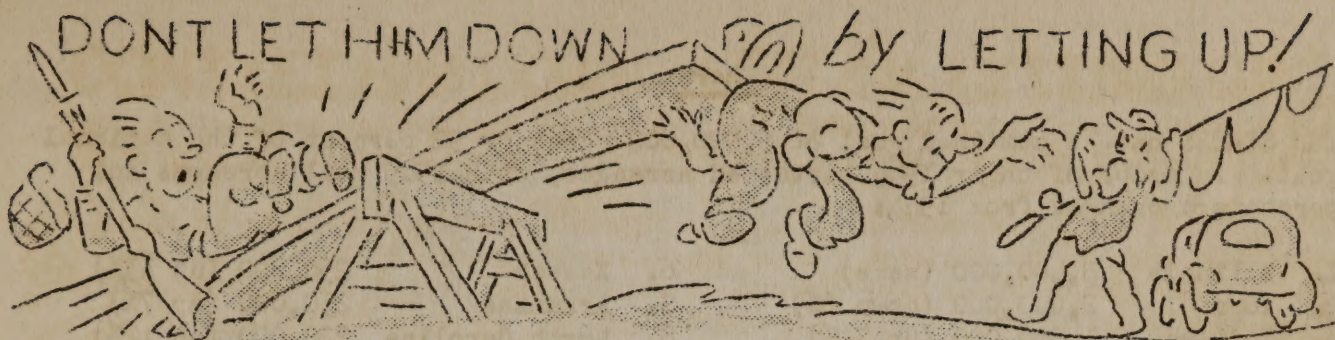
***This is the fourth war year AAA farmer committeemen have called on their neighbors to help them fill out farm plan sheets for their 1945 production goals and conservation operations.

***Production per farm worker in 1944 was twice as great as in 1910, three-fourths more than in 1917-18, and one-third more than in 1939.

***Food production has been increased 37 percent to meet large war requirements and at the same time provide for the increase in civilian consumption.

***Food supplies in prospect for civilian consumption in 1945 are somewhat smaller than the record 1944 quantities, but only slightly under the civilian per capita consumption rate of 1943--which was 6 percent above the 1935-39 average.

* * *



SOYBEANS

U. S. Goal: 10,757,000 acres for harvest
as beans in 1945
....2 percent more than in
1944

Why

AS LONG as normal sources of vegetable oil in the Pacific are cut off by military operations, the United Nations face shortages of fats and oils. To replace Far Eastern losses, production of soybean oil in the U. S. has been more than doubled since 1940. The need for high production continues in 1945. It is even greater than a year ago because of reduced production of lard.

SOYBEANS, when crushed, yield oil and high protein meal. Besides extensive feed and food uses, the oil goes into paint, varnish, linoleum, printer's ink, and other products; the meal into plastics. At present, non-food use of soybean oil is prohibited, except for direct military orders. The meal is used largely for livestock feed. It is also used in making high-protein flour for human consumption, adhesives, vegetable glue, and water paint.

PRINCIPAL wartime uses of soybean oil in the U.S. are (1) shortening, (2) salad and cooking oil, and (3) margarine. Principal uses in Europe are (1) margarine and (2) cooking and salad oil.

REGARDLESS of war developments, fats and oils will be in short supply in 1945 and 1946. There is no danger of a surplus even if the soybean goal were exceeded. Western Europe faces a critical fats and oils and protein meal situation.

* * *

How Much

ASSUMING AN AVERAGE YIELD of 17.8 bushels per acre, the 1945 goal would produce approximately 192 million bushels of soybeans.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS for soybean oil from the 1945 crop are 1,260 million pounds, the product of about 140 million bushels. This would call for production of at least 190 million bushels, allowing 22 million bushels for seed and about 28 million bushels for other uses, including exports.

AMERICAN CIVILIANS will require 450 million pounds of margarine oil and 2,250 million pounds of shortening from 1945-crop oilseeds. Except for cottonseed, soybeans are the largest U. S. source of vegetable oil.

IF VICTORY IN EUROPE comes this year, relief purchases, partly by UNRRA and partly by Governments with cash reserves, will be an important new factor in our export situation.

Where

TEN STATES have a combined goal of 9,920,000 acres or 92 percent of the national goal. In order of their 1944 harvested acreages, with 1945 goal acreages and percentage changes from 1944:

1. Illinois	3,400,000 (same)	6. Kansas	250,000 (up 13%)
2. Iowa	2,000,000 (down 6%)	7. Arkansas	250,000 (up 7%)
3. Indiana	1,500,000 (up 7 %)	8. North Carolina	220,000 (up 12%)
4. Ohio	1,300,000 (down 1.6%)	9. Minnesota	200,000 (down 24%)
5. Missouri	650,000 (up 7%)	10. Mississippi	150,000 (up 63%)

* * * Production

U. S. figures (soybeans for beans):	<u>1935-39 av.</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Acres (harvested).....	3,042,000	10,684,000	10,502,000
Production (bu.).....	56,167,000	193,125,000	192,863,000
Yield (bu. per acre).....	18.1	18.1	18.4

BECAUSE SOYBEANS are hard on the soil and because the greatest possible production is needed, growers should inoculate their seed and use good conservation methods, especially contouring where soybeans are grown on sloping ground. AAA assistance is available for contouring, and for terracing where necessary, in most of the soybean States. County extension agents have information on inoculation and adapted varieties, and other production methods.

CONTOUR CULTIVATION reduces the risk of erosion, and increases yields, especially in case of a summer drought. Inoculation increases yields and returns nitrogen to the soil after the stubble is turned under.

* * * Price Support

THE PRICE TO FARMERS will be supported at \$2.04 a bushel for No. 2 or better green or yellow soybeans of 14-percent moisture content, delivered to country elevators or other normal producer delivery points. Premiums will be allowed for lower moisture content and discounts for lower grades.

THE PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM will operate through non-recourse loans, purchases through terminal elevators, and contracts with processors who pay not less than the support prices.

* * * Soybean Facts

***Soybean meal makes better feed than whole soybeans. Feeding whole soybeans to hogs may cause "soft" pork because of their high oil content. Whole soybeans are a poor feed for cattle because the uncooked protein is hard to digest and the oil content does little good. The protein in soybean meal, on the other hand, is high quality and easily digested as a result of the heating that is part of the crushing process.

***A chemical derived from soybean meal is an ingredient of the paint on U. S. naval vessels.

Don't Let Up!



HOGS

U.S. GOAL: 57,563,000 spring pigs saved
4 percent more than
 in 1944 (Recommendations on
 1945 fall pigs to be made later)

Why

MEAT, a staple of the American diet, was put on the list of rationed foods 16 months after Pearl Harbor. Large amounts are needed for the armed forces and Lend-Lease at a time when high civilian income has stimulated the biggest domestic demand for meat in our history.

AFTER pushing hog production to an all-time peak in 1943, farmers reduced hog numbers sharply last year principally because of feed shortages and marketing difficulties in the late winter and spring. The total 1944 pig crop of 86,753,000 head was down 29 percent from the record crop of 1943.

SINCE the reductions last year were greater than suggested in the 1944 goals, plus the fact that a record corn crop was harvested last fall, the farrowing goal for this spring calls for an increase in spring pigs over a year earlier.

* * *

How Much

WITH FEED supplies relatively more abundant than last year, the War Food Administration has taken these actions to stimulate more pork production:

1. Recommended, in cooperation with State groups, that spring farrowings be increased 4 percent above 1944.
2. Urged farmers to hold back bred gilts which they had intended to market this winter.
3. Broadened the Government support price to cover heavier hog weights and extended the termination date of the present support price to March 31, 1946.

THESE CHANGES should also help avoid marketing gluts since farmers can hold back their hogs when markets are crowded with less fear of discount for their heavier hogs. The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1944 was small -- indicated at 34 percent below the record fall crop of 1943. So farmers should begin marketing their spring pigs early this year so that packing plant facilities can be maintained at a level which will enable them to handle the heavier runs of '45 spring pigs that are inevitable.

A SLAUGHTER of 78.2 million hogs in 1945 can be expected from the 1944 pig crops and the pigs farrowed in the spring of 1945 if the goal is achieved.

PER CAPITA SUPPLY of all meat for U. S. civilians after providing for non-civilian requirements, assuming the war in Europe continues through 1945, will average between 128 and 133 pounds. That compared with 147 pounds in 1944.

Where

KEY PRODUCING STATES, in order of their 1945 spring sow farrowing goals, with percentages of the sows farrowed in the spring of 1944:

1. Iowa	2,075,000	(up 7%)	5. Indiana	546,000	(down 10%)
2. Illinois	871,000	(down 3%)	6. Missouri	511,000	(same)
3. Minnesota	740,000	(up 8%)	7. South Dakota	450,000	(up 38%)
4. Nebraska	670,000	(up 32%)	8. Ohio	428,000	(down 10%)
			9. Wisconsin	338,000	(up 2%)

* * *

Production

FIGURES ON hog production:

	1937-41 (Mil. Head)	1943 (Mil. Head)	1944 (Mil. Head)
Number on farms (Jan. 1)	50.6	73.7	83.8
Sows farrowed, spring	7.5	12.12	9.1
Sows farrowed, fall	4.8	7.6	4.9
Pig crops:			
Spring	46.6	73.9	55.4
Fall	30.4	47.7	31.3
Total	77.0	121.6	86.7
Slaughter	65.6	95.3	97.0

* * *

Price Supports and Ceilings

SUPPORT PRICE for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds is \$12.50 per hundredweight, Chicago basis. Support extends through March 31, 1946. Support prices for markets other than Chicago and at buying stations are \$2.25 under the OPA ceilings for those markets and stations in effect November 15, 1944.

A ceiling of \$14.75 a hundredweight, Chicago basis, applies to all weights of barrows and gilts. The ceiling on sows, stags, and boars is 75 cents per hundredweight less.

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Facts on Hogs

***During 1944, the U. S. meat supply totaled about 25 billion pounds. Of this, 71 percent was allocated to civilians, 17 percent to U. S. military and war services, and 12 percent for various exports.

***Pork is reaching our fighting men overseas, both in the fresh and canned form.

***Total U. S. pork supply in 1944 was about 13 billion pounds. Of this total, civilians received about $8\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds. About 1.6 billion pounds were allocated to U. S. military and war services, and about 2.8 billion pounds to exports.

***The Russian war effort has been aided by our "fat-back" exports and pork for "Tushonka," which is made up of lean pork, rendered pork fat and seasoning.

"Tuskonka" is an important up-front food for the Red Army.

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Don't Let Up!



CATTLE

U. S. GOAL: Cattle and calf slaughter,
35 million
..... 3 percent above 1944

Why

INCREASED SUPPLIES of meat are greatly needed for military, Lend-Lease, and civilian use. With hog numbers down sharply from a year earlier, the United States cattle industry is the major source from which the needed additional supplies of meat can be obtained.

MARKETING more cattle now when meat is needed and demand is strong will bring numbers in better relation to the long-time carrying capacity of our ranges and feed resources. Conditions have been favorable for several years for expanding operations and for building up herds. But cattlemen are now vulnerable in many of the range areas, in case of a drought. It also will result in the cattle industry's being better prepared economically for possible less favorable demand conditions when readjustments are made to a peacetime basis..

EARLY MARKETING of cattle from the range areas this summer will spread beef supplies more evenly over the year and prevent possible congestion in slaughtering facilities during the fall when the peak runs occur.

* * *

How Much

INCREASING SLAUGHTER to 35 million head would increase beef and veal production about 400 million pounds over 1944 -- to 11.2 billion pounds. This increase will be needed to offset part of the expected reduction of about 2.3 billion pounds in pork output in 1945.

TOTAL SLAUGHTER set by the goal would be about one million head more than the estimated 1944 total -- which was the largest on record. It would include about 21 million cattle and 14 million calves. If the goal is reached, it would reduce cattle numbers by the end of 1945 to 3 million head below the peak number reached at the beginning of 1944. Cattle numbers at the beginning of 1945 were estimated to be 81,760,000 head.

* * *

Where

Goals for cattle and calves (beef and dairy) in order of numbers on farms on Jan. 1, 1946, with percentages of change compared with Jan. 1, 1945, include:

1. Texas	7,410,000	(down 2%)	4. Minnesota	3,650,000	(down 4%)
2. Iowa	5,200,000	(down 6%)	5. Nebraska	3,454,000	(down 11%)
3. Wisconsin	3,947,000	(down 1%)	6. Kansas	3,410,000	(down 16%)

7. Missouri	3,137,000	(down 6%)	13. South Dak.	2,130,000	(down 14%)
8. Illinois	3,115,000	(down 4%)	14. Michigan	2,056,000	(up 2%)
9. Oklahoma	2,750,000	(down 11%)	15. Indiana	1,850,000	(down 2%)
10. California	2,538,000	(up 4%)	16. North Dak.	1,720,000	(down 10%)
11. Ohio	2,310,000	(up 1%)	17. Colorado	1,535,000	(down 18%)
12. New York	2,175,000	(same)	18. Montana	1,500,000	(down 14%)

* * *

Production

FIGURES on number of cattle and calves on farms:

	1937-41	1943	1944
	(Mil. Head)	(Mil. Head)	(Mil. Head)
Milk animals on farms (Jan. 1)	36.4	40.0	40.9
Beef cattle on farms (Jan. 1)	31.6	39.1	41.5
All cattle on farms (Jan. 1)	67.4	79.1	82.4
Total slaughter (cattle and calves)	24.6	27.6	33.9
Number end of year	69.2	82.4	81.8
Change from previous year	----	✓ 3.3	- 0.6

* * *

Prices

THE GOVERNMENT'S Price Stabilization Program for cattle places maximum and minimum limits on the total amount which packers may pay for the cattle slaughtered during a monthly period, and still remain eligible to receive Government payments. Price ranges set up for various classes of cattle are to be followed by slaughterers in buying from producers.

THERE IS an "over-riding" ceiling on cattle at \$18 a hundredweight, Chicago basis, until July 2, 1945, when the ceiling becomes \$17.50. The ceiling at each market is \$1 above the maximum limit originally permitted in connection with the payments.

* * *

Facts

***Both canned beef and fresh boneless beef goes to fighting men overseas.

***Our total beef supply last year was more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds. Of this, civilians were allocated nearly 7 billion and U. S. military and war services nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion. Some went for various exports.

***For the January-March quarter of this year, the total U. S. beef supply will be about 2,420,900,000 pounds, of which about 705,000,000 is allocated to U. S. military and war services, and 1,650,900,000 to civilians. The balance is allocated to Lend-Lease and other exports.

***Two principal methods of finishing cattle for beef are: Fattening on grain in the dry lot, and fattening on grass -- either with or without supplement. Dry-lot fattening is practiced chiefly in the Middle West. Grass-fed beef is produced mainly in the Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, and Appalachian regions.

***The bulk of feeder cattle to supply the cattle-feeding industry are grown in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains regions, extending from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande in southwestern Texas, and west of the one-hundredth meridian which bisects the Dakotas.

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Don't Let Up!



MILK

U.S. GOAL: 120,582,000 pounds from farms in 1945
.....1.4 percent more than in 1944

Why

MILK is top-priority food, vital to the armed forces, the U. S. civilian population, and our Allies. Whole milk contains more of the food elements essential to a balanced diet than any other single food. Milk and milk products supply three-fourths of all the calcium, one-half of the riboflavin, and one-third of the fats, phosphorus and vitamin A in our diet. Nutritious products made from milk include: Butter, ice cream, cheese, evaporated milk and dry milk products.

* * *

How Much

MILITARY AND LEND-LEASE utilization of milk and milk products is now at the rate of 20 billion pounds a year, with lend-lease accounting for 5,750,000,000 pounds. Military procurement of evaporated milk in 1944 was 85 percent greater than in 1943. The armed forces also use large quantities of whole milk powder and dry ice cream mix.

PER CAPITA U. S. civilian consumption of fluid milk has increased 25 percent over the pre-war average. U. S. civilian consumption of fluid milk and dairy products now would be equivalent to 20 billion pounds of milk per year more than the current use of 100 billion pounds if the milk and milk processing facilities were available.

RELIEF NEEDS of liberated countries, for dairy products will be very large this year. The U. S. will be called on to help supply these needs with the types of dairy products most easily spared.

THE ENTIRE U. S. milk output was utilized last year, and reserve stocks of dairy products were reduced by about 3 billion pounds (milk equivalent). Stocks cannot be reduced further without bringing them below a safe reserve level.

* * *

Where

MILK PRODUCTION is an all-out job for every State. The 1945 goals of the 10 leading dairy States, most of them slightly above 1944 production, are:

1. Wisconsin	14,814,000	6. California	5,525,000
2. Minnesota	8,740,000	7. Illinois	5,502,000
3. New York	7,707,000	8. Ohio	5,040,000
4. Iowa	6,950,000	9. Pennsylvania	4,899,000
5. Michigan	5,618,000	10. Texas	4,484,000

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Production

THE NUMBER of milk cows on farms, which has increased steadily since 1938, averaged almost 26 million head in 1944, about 300,000 more than in 1943. The milk cow population is expected to show a smaller increase in 1945 than in 1944. Should the increase in cow numbers be only one half as great as in 1944, the national goal for milk production can be met by increasing the average production per cow by 40 pounds.

DAIRY FARMERS will have the advantage of an ample feed supply but there are handicaps to be overcome...there is a higher than normal percentage of heifers in milking herds and the manpower situation has resulted in raising the number of cows not milked and decreasing the length of time each cow is milked.

SOME PAST PRODUCTION FIGURES:	<u>1935-39</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Number of cows	23,548,400	25,663,000	25,984,000
Milk production (lbs.)	103,624,400,000	118,140,000,000	118,952,000,000
Pounds per cow	4,400	4,604	4,578
	* * *		

Price Supports and Production Payments

RETURNS to producers for milk and butterfat are being supported by a combination of government purchases of dairy products for military and other war uses, butter and cheese payments, and dairy production payments made through the AAA.

RATES of payments under the dairy production payment program are changed from time to time as production costs rise and fall. During 1944 seasonal declines in milk production generally were in line with the long-time average. Milk production in 1944 was the highest of any year except 1942.

* * *

Facts on Milk

***Milk is by far the most economical source of animal protein for human consumption. The same quantity of feed will produce more than twice as much protein if fed to dairy cows for milk than if fed to hogs for pork.

***The all-time peak in U. S. milk production on farms was 119,240,000,000 pounds in 1942. Production in 1944 was 118,952,000,000 pounds. The 1933-42 average was 106,875,000,000 pounds.

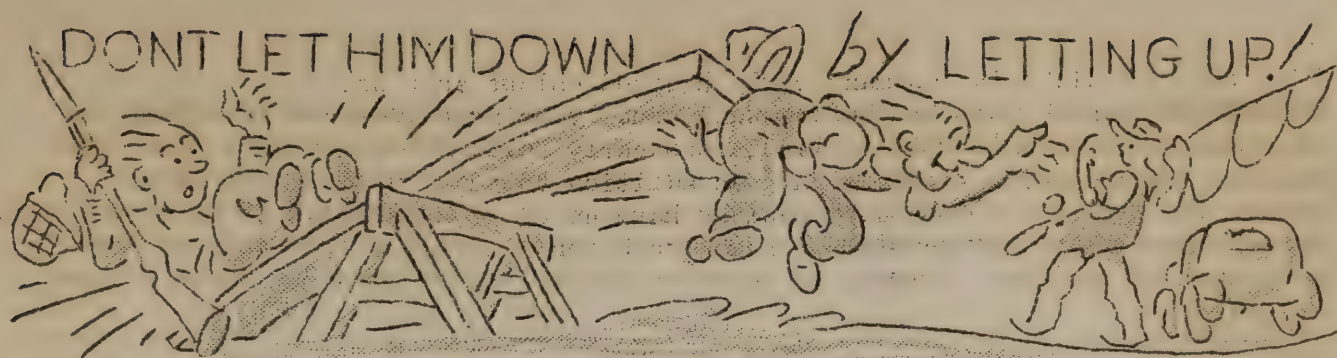
***All fluid milk sold commercially in the U. S. is for human consumption. In wartime only relatively small quantities of skim milk are going into non-food uses, chief of which is the manufacture of casein, all of which is being allocated for war uses under strict WPB priorities.

***Present indications are that military and Lend-Lease requirements will continue in 1945 as high as in 1944.

***Fluid milk and cream consumption in 1944 was more than 410 pounds per person (milk equivalent), compared with a pre-war 1935-39 average use of 340 pounds.

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Don't Let Up!



EGGS-POULTRY

U. S. GOAL: 4,350 million dozen eggs
..... 9 percent less than
in 1944

746 million chickens raised on
farms...same as 1944

Why

MAJOR REASON for decreasing egg goals below the 1944 farm production of 4,790 million dozen is prospective smaller purchases of dried eggs by the Government for Lend-Lease and military needs. Feed supplies are considered adequate if egg and poultry production are maintained at goal levels.

INCREASED OUTPUT of poultry meat is needed both for armed services and civilians.

* * *

How Much

EGG REQUIREMENTS, set at 4,350 million dozen for 1945, call for an average production of 9-1/3 dozen from each one of the 463 million hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1945. This production can be obtained with normal culling and replacements.

CIVILIANS WILL CONSUME an estimated 85 percent of this production - about 347 eggs each - about the same as in 1944 and an increase of 49 eggs over the 1935-39 average.

DRIED EGG OUTLETS will depend upon the changes in the war reflected in needs for the armed services and Lend-Lease. Approximately 125 million pounds were in stocks at the beginning of 1945. Total purchases of 251,700,000 pounds were made in 1944.

POULTRY MEAT from commercial broilers, chickens raised for flock replacements, and turkeys will be needed in at least the quantity produced in 1944 to meet minimum civilian and military needs.

* * *

Production

KEY PRODUCTION STATES in numbers of laying hens on farms during December 1944, and 1944 production of eggs were:

	<u>Hens</u>	<u>Eggs</u> (Million Doz.)		<u>Hens</u>	<u>Eggs</u> (Million Doz.)
1. Iowa	31,550,000	4,333	5. Illinois	21,276,000	2,859
2. Texas	28,627,000	3,475	6. Ohio	20,412,000	2,867
3. Minnesota	25,910,000	3,712	7. Penna.	19,239,000	2,800
4. Missouri	22,698,000	3,052	8. Wisconsin	14,340,000	2,423

* * *

POULTRYMEN should raise as many early hatched chicks as possible for flock replacements. Chicks hatched before June usually bring better returns than later chicks. Early chicks begin to lay in the early fall and winter when market prices for eggs are normally high. In addition to the advantage of early pullets, farmers purchasing early hatched chicks have an advantage in the sale of the cockerels as broilers, fryers, or roasters before market peaks of these classes of poultry.

* * *

Price Supports

PRODUCERS! EGG PRICES will be supported in 1945 at 27 cents a dozen for candled eggs and 24 cents for current receipt or nest-run eggs.

DURING THE PERIOD ending Dec. 31, 1945, the War Food Administration will support prices to farmers for chickens (excluding those weighing less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds live weight), and turkeys at 90 percent of the parity prices. Specific methods for supporting prices will be announced if supporting operations are needed.

* * *

Facts

***Massachusetts, according to a recent estimate, ranked highest for efficiency of layers with a production of 196 eggs per average layer compared with the U. S. average of 147 eggs.

***In Oregon, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Utah, the average production ranged from 157 to 175 eggs for each average layer.

***About 40 percent of U. S. commercial broiler production comes from the sections of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, known as the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. Other important production areas are in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, and Connecticut.

***Dried egg production in 1944 approximated 310 million pounds of "powder" from about 930 million dozen eggs, taking nearly one-fifth of the year's record-breaking production of 57 billion eggs.

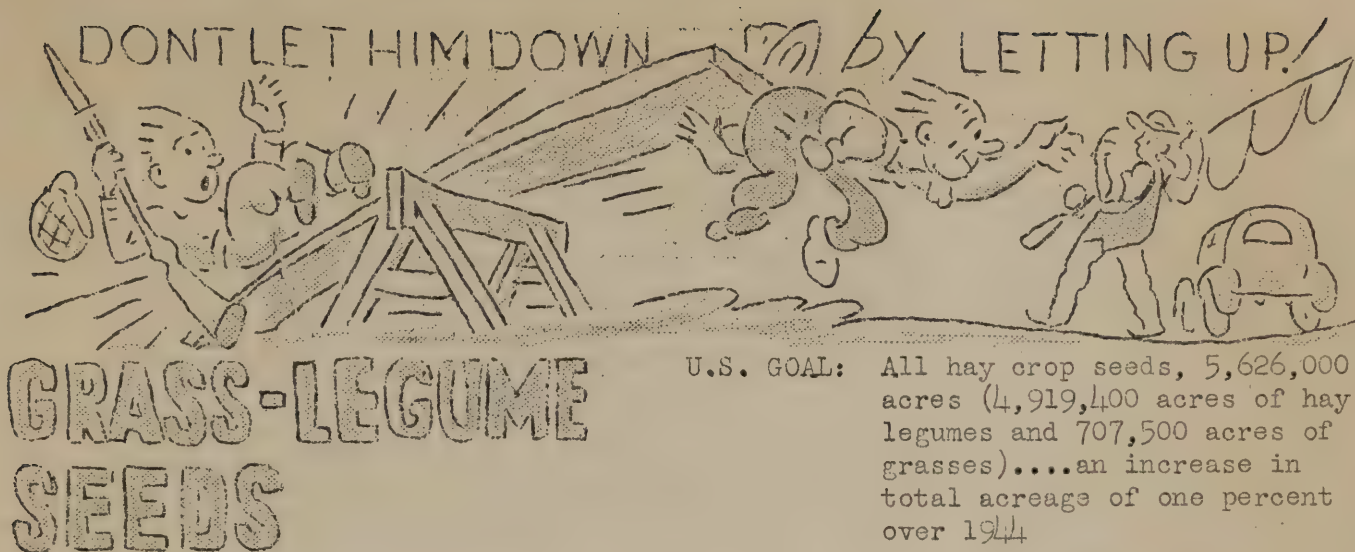
***Civilian demand for dried eggs is relatively small. The powder is used chiefly for prepared flour mixes, and by bakers and confectioners.

***Partially incubated eggs are used to prepare vaccines for both human and veterinary use. Smallpox vaccine, for example, is now made by the use of material from incubated eggs. This comparatively new market for eggs is expanding rapidly.

***Eggs, like meat and milk, contain protein for building and repairing body tissues. Eggs also are an important source of several of the vitamins necessary for good nutrition. In addition, the egg yolk holds a rich store of iron.

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Don't Let Up!



U.S. GOAL: All hay crop seeds, 5,626,000 acres (4,919,400 acres of hay legumes and 707,500 acres of grasses)....an increase in total acreage of one percent over 1944

Why

PASTURE AND FORAGE CROPS are vital to livestock production, being particularly important at this time because of the increased human needs for proteins. Production should be as great as possible to supply nutrition rich dairy and meat products.

NATIONS LIBERATED from Nazi domination should have seed quickly to help re-establish themselves. Supplying them with seed will make their devastated lands more productive and will lessen the drain upon our own supplies of food.

GROWING OF legume and grass crops has an important bearing upon the future per-acre yields of other crops. Land under wartime production strain must have legumes and grasses to maintain and restore its fertility; must have cover to prevent erosion.

* * *

How much

GRASS SEED requirements are about 160 million pounds - the same as present supplies. The 1945 goals for brome grass, orchard grass, and timothy seed production are equal to the 1944 production. About the same size crop of Sudan grass seed will meet ordinary needs, but a 20 percent larger crop is needed to provide a safe reserve for drought years.

LEGUME SEEDS are in great demand, both for domestic use and for export. If adequate supplies were available, estimates are that domestic use of alfalfa and clover seed would be about 20 percent greater in 1945 than during the past 2 years. Exports probably would total 16 million pounds if seed were available, whereas only 4 million pounds have been allocated for export.

TO MEET the needs will require a red clover seed crop equal to the large 1944 crop; about twice as much ladino, alsike, and sweet clover seed; twice as much northern adapted alfalfa seed; about the same quantity of central and southern alfalfa seed, and almost as much lespedeza seed production as in 1944.

* * *

Production

IN 1943, the total production of grass and legume seeds on 3,905,100 acres was 145,859,500 pounds. In 1944, the acreage was up to 5,582,400. Production amounted to 653,722,500 pounds. If attained, the 1945 goal with average yields would produce 682,300,000 pounds.

* * *

Legume Seeds

ALSIKE CLOVER: Mainly used for hay...some for pasture. There's a strong demand for good quality hay. The national goal of 179,000 acres will be difficult to achieve. The 1944 harvested acreage was 106,700 acres, only a little larger than in 1943, even though special payments were offered.

SWEET CLOVER: Needed for domestic use and rebuilding inventory stocks. During the war, production has been very low, which has limited seedings. Larger supplies are needed urgently to provide additional acreages of sweet clover pasture and green manure crops. U. S. goal is 454,000 acres, 80 percent more than the 251,800 harvested in 1944.

LESPEDeza: Needed for hay and pasture. Despite relatively large production in recent years, the supply has been inadequate for domestic needs. The 1944 crop of Korean lespedeza was large, making it plentiful. Attention should be given to larger production of Common, Kobe, and Tennessee 76 types. About one million acres should be harvested for seed in 1945, producing around 200 million pounds of thresher-run seed or approximately 160 million pounds of clean seed. The large crop harvested in 1944--276,700 pounds of thresher-run seed from about 1,302,600 acres--indicates that a large harvest can be reasonably expected this year.

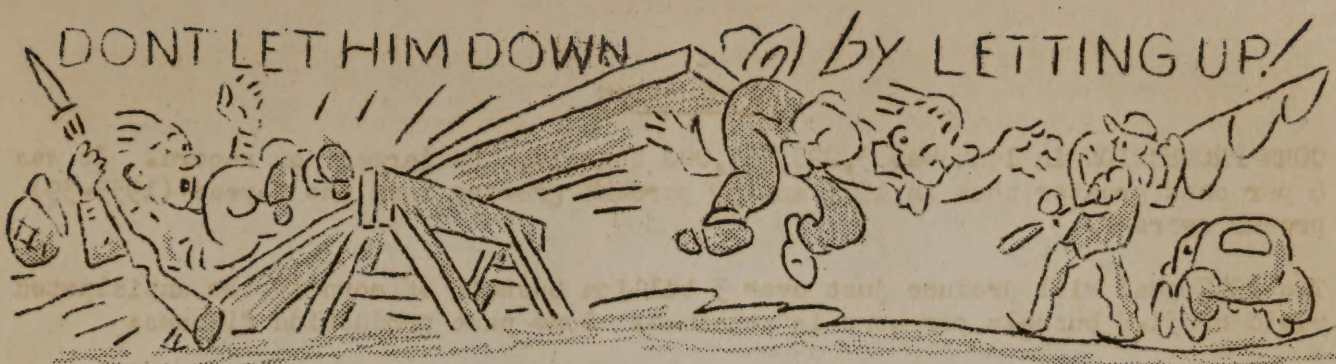
ALFALFA: Great need for good quality hay. Domestic use of alfalfa seed normally takes about 66 million pounds. During the past few years, about 57 million pounds of seed were used annually. A larger quantity of seed for domestic use in 1946 will provide for the normal replacement acreage plus about one million acres to replace that lost because of recent inadequate seedings. Supplies of alfalfa seed for the States in the Northern area, particularly are inadequate. Because the use of Central and Southern seed in the Northern area results in severe winterkilling, larger supplies of Northern adapted seed must be obtained. The nation, in 1945, needs the production of 97,250,000 pounds of thresher-run seed from about 1,113,000 acres. It is assumed that net imports of alfalfa seed will total about one million pounds. The 1944 harvested acreage was 962,500 acres.

RED CLOVER: Important hay crop. The 1944 harvested acreage was 2,145,400 acres. The 1945 goal is 2,008,000 acres. Estimated needs are 78 million pounds for domestic use, 7 million pounds for export, and some increase in the carry-over to approximately one-half the 1940-43 carry-over. Recommendations are for 120,000,000 pounds of thresher-run seed to be harvested in 1945, 15 percent more than the 1944 crop. This production would require the harvesting of around two million acres, about the same as in 1944. Practices which will result in high yields are urged. Encouraged by the large acreage harvested in 1944, States took on a large seed program for 1945. If fair yields can be obtained on 1945 goal acreages, the supply of red clover will be reasonably adequate.

EARLY harvesting of the first crop for hay is recognized as an essential in getting a good seed crop; therefore, a program to encourage clover seed harvesting must get underway early so that farmers will harvest their hay crop in time to give the seed crop a better chance.

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Don't Let Up!



CORN

Goal: 99,098,000 acres
..... about the same as in 1944

Why

CORN is our most important feed grain. More corn is fed to livestock than the total of all other grains. Use of reserves of corn and other feed grains was responsible for fully a third of the increase in livestock products marketed in 1943 and 1944. During the first 3 years the U. S. was at war, we used about 400 million bushels more corn than we produced.

INDUSTRY USES about one out of every 10 bushels of corn produced. Most of this goes to direct war uses. Products include core binder, essential for metal castings; dextrose, used for intravenous feeding of battle casualties; corn-starch, used in hundreds of industrial processes vital to victory; industrial alcohol, backbone of the synthetic rubber program and an ingredient of smokeless powder; and many others.

* * *

How Much

THE 1945 GOAL is expected to produce about 3,092 million bushels of corn, about the same as 1943 production.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to produce too much corn in 1945. Needs for livestock and poultry feed are heavy. About 295 million bushels will be required by industry during the current crop year -- nearly two-thirds more than the average of the 5 crop years, 1937-38 to 1941-42. And the carry-over must be large enough to serve as a cushion against possible low yields in 1946.

* * *

Where

THE KEY PRODUCING STATES, in order of their 1944 planted acreage, with 1945 goal acreage and percentages increases or decreases from 1944 plantings:

1. Iowa	11,500,000 (up 1%)	6. Missouri	5,000,000 (up 3%)
2. Illinois	8,700,000 (down 4%)	7. Indiana	4,700,000 (up 1%)
3. Nebraska	9,000,000 (same)	8. So. Dakota	4,000,000 (down 1%)
4. Minnesota	6,000,000 (same)	9. Ohio	3,600,000 (down 5%)
5. Texas	5,457,000 (same)	10. Kansas	3,756,000 (same)

* * *

Production

CORN PRODUCTION in 1944 was 3,228,361,000 bushels, the largest on record. It was 6 per cent greater than in 1943 and 39 percent greater than the 5-year (1935-39) prewar average.

The 1945 goal will produce just over 3 billion bushels of corn if the anticipated yield of 31.2 bushels per acre is attained. Some past production figures:

	<u>1935-39 Average</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Planted acreage	97,055,000	97,136,000	98,778,000
Production (bushels)	2,315,539,000	3,034,354,000	3,228,361,000
Yield per acre (bushels)	23.8	32.1	33.2

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Loans

NON-RECOURSE LOANS at 90 percent of parity as of October 1, 1945, will be made available to farmers on corn produced in 1945 and stored on farms. Specific loan rates for each location will be announced later. Corn grading No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, will be eligible for loan. Ear corn containing more than $20\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture and shelled corn containing more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture will not be eligible for loans.

LOANS WILL BE AVAILABLE on the 1945 corn crop as follows: From December 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than $20\frac{1}{2}$ percent of moisture; from December 1, 1945, to April 30, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture; from December 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than $15\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture; and from June 1, 1946, to September 30, 1946, for shelled corn containing not more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture. Loans will mature on September 30, 1947, or earlier upon demand.

* * *

Facts on Corn

***One bushel of corn will produce $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of dextrose as syrup or 23 pounds of refined crystalline dextrose, plus 15 pounds of gluten feed, plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of oil.

***One bushel of corn will produce $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of alcohol, which will yield about 6 pounds of synthetic rubber.

***Core binders, in which corn is used, are essential to the production of every metal casting made.

***Surgical dressings are improved by treatment with starch derived from corn, thus enabling wounded soldiers to recover more rapidly.

***Furfural, the basis of high-octane gasoline, is being made from corncobs.

***Stepped up production of poultry, for which WFA has asked, depends on the availability of sufficient corn.

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Don't Let Up!



While we do not produce the following crops to any extent in Illinois, still many farmers are interested in knowing why such crops are important and what the supply situation with regard to them may be.

F L A X S E E D.....U. S. GOAL: 5,000,000 acres in 1945
64 percent more than in 1944

THE NATION'S INVENTORIES of linseed oil will be as low as they can safely go by next fall when oil from the 1945 crop becomes available.

FLAXSEED is the source of linseed oil, a drying oil badly needed for the manufacture of paint...Linseed oil also goes into the making of foundry molds, printing inks, plugs, metal working compounds, adhesives, wallboard, soap and fabrics, and into processing leather and textiles.

LINSEED OIL sometimes is used as food when other energy-supply fats and oils are not obtainable. Linseed meal makes a good livestock feed.

S U G A R B E E T S....U. S. GOAL: 951,000 acres in 1945
 49 percent more than in 1944

THE UNITED NATIONS have reduced their sugar reserves to a critical point. Their stocks in 1944 were reduced one-third from the 1943 reserves, and the 1945 reserves are considerably below the 1944 level. There is urgent need for a 600,000 ton increase in United States sugar production this year.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS in the situation are reduced imports of foreign sugars and a limited domestic output of cane sugar. The United States is still cut off from its prewar imports of 1,000,000 tons of sugar from the Philippine Islands. We are purchasing Cuba's entire crop. Cuban sugar cane production is smaller this year because of less mature cane.

SUGAR FOR HOUSEHOLD USE is now rationed far below the actual demand, and quantities now available for most industrial uses such as food processing are only 70 per cent of the 1941 usage. The 1945 sugar beet goal and the 1945-46 requirements are based on these restricted uses of sugar. No sugar is scheduled for use in industrial alcohol during 1945-46.

P O T A T O E S...U. S. Goal: 3,137,000 acres in 1945
..... 4 percent more than planted in 1944

AMERICA'S FAMILIES EAT more potatoes than any other vegetable. Any shortage of potatoes causes a severe strain on supplies of other food such as rice, now in short supply.

INDUSTRIALLY, STARCH FROM POTATOES is important in war production. This starch is a superior product for "slashing" or coating certain yarns used in manufacturing fine, closely-woven balloon cloth, airplane fabric, parachute cloth, and other textiles.

U. S. POTATO PRODUCTION last year was about 85 million bushels less than in 1943. More than 65 million bushels of this decrease was in the late crop supplying consumers during the winter and early spring of 1944-45.

D R Y B E A N S...U. S. Goal: 2,277,000 acres in 1945
..... 49,000 acres more than in 1944

U. S. stocks of dry beans are seriously depleted, with military and war-service procurement only 30 days ahead of actual consumption. Requirements for all dry beans except pinto beans exceed the probable supply this year as a result of unusually heavy consumption in 1944. Civilian bean supplies for this year already have been cut more than 1,000,000 bags below earlier estimated requirements and quarterly civilian allocations are being reduced still more because the 1944 crop was 4,800,000 bags under 1943.

THE CARRY-OVER into the marketing year for the 1945 crop is expected to be small and some requirements late this spring may have to be met from the 1945 crop. Stocks on December 1, 1944, were 3,100,000 bags less than a year earlier.

THE 1945 GOALS for the pinto-bean producing States of California, Colorado, Nebraska, and New Mexico are below the 1944 goals because of the large carry-over of this one type of bean from the 1944 crop. It is hoped farmers in all States will divert acreage from pinto to wheat beans, if possible. This does not apply to areas where pintos are grown for seed purposes.

DRY BEANS ARE AN IMPORTANT food in the U. S. diet. A traditional army and navy food, they are relied upon to supply the armed forces with a food of high nutritive value and low cost, which packs well, keeps well and ships well.

P E A N U T S ... U. S. Goal: 3,230,000 acres picked and threshed
..... about 1 percent more than in 1944

MORE THAN HALF of the U. S. peanut supply goes into edible peanut products, and the remainder is used for oil, seed, and farm household and local uses.

THE WHOLE KERNEL is distributed as salted nuts, roasted nuts, in candy, and ground peanut butter. PEANUT OIL is used in shortening, margarine, salad and cooking oil, drugs, cosmetics, soap, glycerine, plastics, and textile lubricants. Peanut meal is a high-grade protein concentrate used for livestock feeding.
